

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Even the super-gun seems to have lost interest in Paris.

A record trip to France and return in nineteen days has been hung out by American transports.

It would probably be just to the allies' liking to conclude the war with one monster sea battle.

Look out for Crown Prince Rupprecht to become a peace advocate. He is about to get married.

The colonel, that pink among conservatives, is again warning the country about something or other.

Attention is directed to the fact that Foch commands a much larger army than was ever led by Napoleon.

It is reasonably safe to assume that Gen. Byng will not be caught napping in any of his present advances.

Since Alabama voted "dry" so decisively, Birmingham has been looking out for an adequate water supply.

Von Boethia has been characterized as a retreat specialist, but you could hardly describe Gen. Mangin in that way.

The prohibition compromise would materially extend the life of the booze business, possibly beyond the end of the war.

Congressman Kahn declares we will send our last man if need be to whip the Hun. Of course, but why stress the word "send"?

In Michigan at least it would seem that, as in the olden days in the south, the office would have to go on a chase after the man.

It is not believed that any of the congressional party now in Europe has ventured near enough to the firing line to get shot.

Dr. Solf declares that Belgium would be evacuated but for the entente "will to war." Wonder if the same condition applies to Serbia?

Director McAdoo is arranging an organization with which to register kids against the railroad administration. A buffer bureau, so to speak.

Knoxville is arranging to segregate its women who practice vice. It seems not yet to have tackled the problem of what to do with the men.

After all, it seems to be the impression in England that the smell of a rose may be affected by its name—if the name is of German extraction.

An exchange insists that an able-bodied man who will neither work nor fight should not be allowed to eat, which sounds practical and reasonable.

Somewhat we can't seem to get much excited over the threat of Teuton countries to tax American operas and phonograph records in those countries.

Indications continue to accumulate that the Kaiser didn't agree to release his grip on the Polish crown in exchange for troops until he needed the troops.

The Nashville Banner has at last discovered that Senator Shields and Austin Peay both carried the counties of Davidson and Shelby, but offers no explanation.

It is not to the credit of democratic senators that they have delayed the suffrage amendment until it has been made a party question by republicans.

Another infringement on the "rights" of congress is about to be perpetrated. Members are asked to curtail their speeches in order to save paper in printing the record.

Late tonight the news will go out over the world that the United States has summoned every able-bodied man from 18 to 45. If the Kaiser gets it he will not sleep very well.

For speakers of the two houses of the general assembly let us hope that only democrats of progressive views, and in line with the sentiments of Woodrow Wilson, shall be chosen.

It was just like Champ Clark to declare his willingness to extend the draft limit to sixty-eight years—his own age. But that sentiment is not popular among other congressmen.

Perhaps it was well that congress smashed the draft extensions with such pell-mell haste. Some of the elder patriots could not be much longer restrained from entering the army.

FRITZ HAS TROUBLES.

From all indications, Heinle has come to the conclusion that he ought to take a trip out of Picardy to the east, but various circumstances are interfering with his departure. He does not wish to be interfered with on the way, and the British and French have an unfortunate habit of attacking just as he is about ready to start. So he has been compelled to fight rear guard actions, and these have been attended with much loss. What the new line is that he wishes to occupy and defend is not yet certain. Probably Peronne is one of the main points. Ham, another, and La Fere, a third. If not left comfortably here, then the whole beaten army may take itself again to the Hindenburg line occupied on March 21. But will even this system of works be defensible? Yesterday Gen. Haig struck some powerful blows on the Scarpe. The Hindenburg line there has been crossed. The British are entering a country not torn up and denuded as is the ground to the south. A few miles' advance to the east of Vimy ridge will make the positions of the enemy not only in the Somme region but also in Flanders less tenable.

The news unquestionably is good. It is perhaps not as good, however, as headlines would make it appear. The war isn't by any means over, or nearly over. But comparing conditions with what they were in the spring our feeling is one of enthusiasm, while that of the enemy is the deepest depression.

UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION.

Because five members of the Alabama delegation in congress voted against conscription, when the issue was first raised, the New York Sun said they were "unintelligent and unprogressive not to say unpatriotic."

As far as the original draft act is concerned, if such votes constituted lack of patriotism, the same charge might have been made against the Tennessee delegation. There were only two representatives who did not show a preference for the volunteer plan, and in the senate Mr. McKellar led the fight for the amendment which would have enabled the government to raise the first army by the old method.

There were no members of congress at the time, unless it was Meyer London, the socialist, who did not grant that after raising the first army by volunteering we would have to resort to the draft. But they preferred that our country should follow the course of England and depend first on volunteers.

It was largely a question of judgment as to which was the better method. We do not believe there was any difference in the patriotism of those of divergent view. Speaker Champ Clark was one of the leaders for the volunteer plan. Judge Wood of this district strongly advocated it.

The conscription act is now being amended to provide for a very effective system for selective service of all able-bodied males. By reason of the splendid patriotism of our people, the old law has worked acceptably, but its authors probably would confess that it was not altogether perfect and needs changes. Indeed, the volunteer theory is so strong in America that the government wisely permitted about one million of our young men to enter the service in that manner, and two-thirds of our present army in France are volunteers belonging to the national guard or regular regiments. By that means we were able to secure an army much quicker, for it must be remembered that the details of the draft registration were not completed for six months after we were in war.

Neither the Alabama congressmen nor those from Tennessee who thus voted their sentiments were, we believe, in the least lacking in loyalty, nor were they unprogressive as the Sun charges. Very few we believe will be turned down for re-election on that account. Indeed, the only Tennessee congressman who has yet been defeated for re-election is Mr. Austin, who supported the conscription act, though many other causes contributed in his case.

The Springfield Republican refers to an order of Gen. Ludendorff that German soldiers going home on furlough be searched for weapons which might be used in a revolution, and infers that if such an order has actually been issued it indicates a much more delicate situation in internal Germany than had generally been suspected.

Nobody seems to know much about what Edison has done to win the war, but it is to the old man's eternal credit that he is not continually bragging about what he is going to do and throwing the gauntlet into everybody else.

Premier Clemenceau doesn't seem afraid that the world will stagnate for the want of something to do after the war is over. There will be reclamation work to keep it busy for a good long while.

Auto manufacturers, like Crockett's oon, have agreed to come down—to lower their output twenty-five percent. Perhaps they reason that the difference can be made up in the price.

Hindenburg thinks he might withdraw say twenty miles and leave the evacuated ground in such a condition that it would take the allies a long time to overtake him. But overcoming obstacles seems to be the allies' long suit lately.

An eastern newspaper predicts that "what I saw in France" will be the principal subject of discussion in Illinois this fall should Medill McCormick and James Hamilton Lewis be the opposing senatorial candidates. They have both been there.

Since the government took over the railroads there has been a decrease of about \$5,000,000-train miles run. There's some task ahead for Will McAdoo.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Two state primaries, which involve the selection of senators, are being held today, and one other is scheduled to occur Thursday, all of which comprise features which are of interest to the entire country. The two in progress today are those of Michigan and South Carolina, the one to be held Thursday being that of Montana. As before remarked, they all have features of general public interest.

In Michigan, it is the republican side of the fence which holds the center of the stage and the senatorship nomination is most discussed. It is in the Wolverine state that Henry Ford, as a candidate for senator, is being pitted against two of the state's ablest politicians—Truman H. Newberry and Chase S. Osborn. Ford already has the approval of the democrats and is running with the personal endorsement of President Wilson. There has been some doubt expressed over the country, however, as to whether Ford would develop the same marvelous efficiency as a senator in congress that he has shown as a leader of industrial progress. He is an acknowledged star in the latter field.

The South Carolina situation has again brought the irrepressible Cole Blaise before the attention of the country. He is a candidate for the senatorial nomination, and, inasmuch as he is opposed by two comparatively unknown men, he may win out. Blaise seems to be pretty well exorcised as little more than a blackguard everywhere but in South Carolina where he has a strong following. He served as governor for two or three terms. The president has intervened against Blaise in South Carolina and, since he has given his approval to Ford in Michigan, the results in these two states will be studied with considerable interest.

The contest in Montana is made notable by the fact that Miss Jeanette Rankin is understood to be a candidate for the republican senatorial nomination. Miss Rankin is serving a term in congress, but claims that the democrats have so gerrymandered her district as to make her re-election there impossible. She is the first woman to serve in congress and has made a very favorable impression on the country. Senator Walsh will probably be re-nominated by the democrats. One other woman, Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, is running for senator this year. She is, we believe, a democrat.

HOLLOWNESS EXPOSED.

Both Von Kuehlmann and Czernin since the Brest-Litovsk treaty have gone the way of discredited statesmen. It was magnanimous of David Lloyd George to credit these German and Austrian leaders with a sincere purpose to negotiate with Russia a different sort of peace, but Gen. Hoffman and the Von Tirpitz school of pan-German annexationists won the day, and the military class and not the foreign office controlled. As the New York Tribune says of that peace:

"Von Kuehlmann went to Brest-Litovsk professing adherence to the principle of 'no indemnities and no annexations.' Before he finished he had annexed all of the czar's former western provinces and assessed a monstrous indemnity on what was left of Russia."

"Has this piece of highway robbery paid. Even Germans are beginning to see that it hasn't. The German government has been trying to impress a majority socialist leaders for service as ambassadors to Russia. Von Mirbach went to Moscow and was assassinated. Helfferich took his place, but came home after looking the situation over. Scheidemann doesn't want to go. He fears the fate of Von Mirbach. He knows that Russia is no place nowadays for a German to show himself in. And what about that marvelous triumph of diplomacy which was to create a German 'Mittel Europa' as well as a German 'Mittel Europa' and open a highroad from Berlin to Bokhara?"

"Herr Dr. Adolf Solf, the German secretary of state for the colonies, is now telling the world that the Brest-Litovsk treaty has been painfully misunderstood. Germany, he says, has not undertaken to make dependencies of the 'liberated' border Russian states. It will not misuse the protection which has been asked for and has been granted, because forcible annexation would bar the way now open to oppressed peoples—the road to freedom, order and mutual tolerance."

Maximilian Harden tells a different tale. The Brest-Litovsk treaties, he says, "are a crime, the unredemptible sin of Austro-German diplomacy." The framers of the pact with Russia "exhibited no trace of serious political morality." He continues:

"No lapse of years can redeem the sin of Count Czernin and of Herr Von Kuehlmann. . . . The fruit of their word juggling the outcome of their despicable little game, now with a promise of free democracy and now with a threat of brute force, is that, without the slightest need, almost everywhere in Russia the lower Danube enemies are arrayed against us, and that at every socialist meeting in western lands warnings are loud and clear that the German 'Mittel Europa' has been laid bare by the treaties of Brest and Bucharest."

Germany probably will not see it, but the best thing it could do would be to open the prison doors on Liebnicht and close them on the Kaiser.

The Brest-Litovsk peace indicated to the world just how hollow were German pretensions to liberality and justice.

SHALE TO THE RESCUE.

It has been said that necessity is the mother of invention. In much the same sense is necessity also the mother of discovery. The war is just now furnishing the necessity whereby our ingenuity for invention and discovery is being exerted to the uttermost. In probably no other respect has this been so manifest as in the case of diverse demands upon the national fuel supply. Coal production has proven inadequate to the needs of the war situation and has compelled the consideration of other sources of supply. The sentiment for the utilization of "white coal"—otherwise known as hydro-electric power—has been intensified, but congress still neglects to provide the necessary legislation.

There isn't very much coal available in the west and even if the supply were more plentiful in the eastern side of the country, its distribution over the west would still be a problem. The

JUST THE OVERTURE—WAIT TILL HE GETS TO THE SPRING SONG



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PASSING OF A NOTED POET

The author of "High Tide at Gettysburg," pronounced by the late Charles A. Dana one of the noblest war poems in the English language, died a few days ago at his home in Seattle, says the Kansas City Star. He was Col. Will H. Thompson, Confederate veteran, writer of several books, including a treatise on archery, in which he was very proficient, lawyer of more than ordinary ability and intimate friend of Gen. Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley and other figures in western literature. He was a brother of Maurice Thompson, the Hoosier novelist, who wrote "Alice of Old Vincennes."

Col. Thompson was born in Calhoun, Ga., in 1848. Before he was 15 years old he enlisted in the Confederate army. He served through the Civil war, taking part in the campaign of the Wilderness, and the battles of Spottsylvania, Courthouse, Cold Harbor and Gettysburg.

At the end of the war he took up civil engineering and worked at railroad and canal construction in Indiana until 1872, when he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Frankfort, Ind. Later he removed to Crawfordsville and formed a partnership with his brother Maurice. There he married Miss Ida Lee, great-granddaughter of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, of Revolutionary war fame. There also he first entered the literary field. Among his poems is "The Mother of Edgar," which was chiseled into the granite shaft erected at Richmond, Va., over the grave of Elizabeth Poe, mother of the famous poet. Just after that city had been almost wiped out by fire, Col. Thompson quickly became a leader in the Washington bar. He was always honored for his Civil war and his literary services to the Northern railroad several years and until his death was recognized as an adviser by the legal profession of the Northwest.

Always identified with the organization of former Confederates, Col. Thompson never forgot that the day of national division ended with the Civil war and always labored for the promotion of peace among the various sections of the country. Two of his three sons are officers in the United States army. His most noted poem, "High Tide at Gettysburg," follows:

A cloud possessed the hollow field:
The gathering battle's smoky
flashed.
And through the cloud some horsemen
flashed.
And from the heights the thunder pealed.

Then at the brief command of Lee
Moved out that matchless infantry.
With Pickett leading grandly down.
To rush against the roaring crowd
Of those dread heights of destiny.

Far heard above the angry guns
A cry across the tumult rans:
"The voice that rang through Shiloh's
woods
And Chickamauga's solitudes,
The fierce south cheering on her sons!"

Ah, how the withering tempest blew
Against the front of Pettigrew!
A Khamsin wind that scorched and
shred
Like that infernal flame that fringed
The British squares at Waterloo!

A thousand fell where Kemper led:
A thousand died where Garnett bled:
In blinding flame and straining smoke
The remnant through the berries
broke
And crossed the works with Armistead.

"Once more in glory's van with me!"
Virginia cried to Tennessee:
"We've fought together, shared what may,
Shall stand upon these works today!"
(The reddest day in history.)

Brave Tennessee! In reckless way
Virginia heard her comrades say:
"Close round this rent and riddled
wall
What time she set her battle flag
Amid the guns of Doubleday."

But who shall break the guards that wait
Before the awful face of fate?
The tattered standards of the south
Were shrouded at the cannon's mouth.
And all her hopes were desolate.

In vain the Tennesseean set:
His breast against the bayonet!
In vain Virginia charged and raged—
In vain she sought to smother
Till all the hill was red and wet!

Above the bayonets mixed and crossed
Men saw a gray gigantic ghost
Receding through the battle cloud
And heard across the tempest loud
The death cry of a nation lost!

E. P. SMITH,
Chaplain 167th (Fourth Alabama) Infantry.

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AMONG THE BRETHREN.

That Gen. March moves things in accordance with his name is suggested in this item from the Morristown Gazette: "Gen. March, chief of staff, states that of the 5,000,000 men under arms the American army has sent nearly one-half of these, 1,400,000, overseas for service in France, Italy and Siberia. Quick work of transports was reported by Gen. March, who declared that some transports are making the round trip in nineteen days, while the average round trip takes twenty-eight days."

The subjoined extract indicates that the Cleveland Herald does not think all is over but the shouting: "The allied armies are still 450 miles distant from Berlin. That is not such a great way after all if the traveling should prove good, but with a stout opposition it would take a second to take several months to make the trip. It is very doubtful if those who think the war will be over by Jan. 1 will be realizing their hope. That is too short a time."

Thus the Greenville Democrat calls upon its readers to gird their loins and be up and doing: "You have not sacrificed yet. Give up something this time when you get a second to give proudly and gladly happy to you can do even so small a thing for those brave lads who are making the supreme sacrifice for you."

In the following extract the Brownsville States-Graphic exhorts every American to do his duty: "We've got the Huns on the run, and the way to keep them going is for every man to do his part. This means home folks, for the boys at the front are doing their full share."

In making the motion herein recorded, the Johnson City Staff does not indicate who shall pay the freight: "If we can get a second to give, we would like to make a motion that all city officials shall be required to visit at least once annually some larger city and see what's going on."

That politics if ever adjourned, is now again in session is the opinion herein expressed by the Rockwood Times: "Politicians throughout the country have rendered null and void the order of the president promulgated some time ago that 'politics is adjourned.' The millennium is all that will accomplish such a result in America."

It is evidently not the purpose of the friend mentioned below by the Smithville Review that all patrons should call at once: "A friend notifies us that he has received his commission as notary public and invites all who are required to take the oath occasionally to call around to see him."

Can anything good come out of Namath or the law be enforced in Memphis? Read the following from the New Scotland: "Read the following in your own mind: 'Mayor Monteverde's administration has pronounced against bootlegging, and these evildoers will be driven to cover or destroyed. It must be remembered that bootlegging is not the only vice that afflicts communities in these modern times. There are other evils that should be suppressed—and among them may be mentioned the illegal traffic in narcotics which has been giving the authorities so much trouble, and which is destroying the lives of the unfortunate.'"

Slacker and profiteer are not the only words that should be used according to this extract from the Knoxville Journal and Tribune: "Another new word has come to the front. A foreign correspondent wrote to the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record using the word 'condemnation,' and the type writer put it 'con-dam-nation.' The Record sticks to it as a good word, a very expressive one applied to the German."

According to the following from the Nashville Banner, Nebraska is setting the pace in practical patriotism: "Nebraska has practically blazed the way in the matter of purchasing war savings stamps. Her war savings have been at the rate of \$17.85 for every man, woman and child in the state. Five years hence Nebraska will be the richest state, per capita, in the nation. An announcement that coal production is falling below expectations contributes to the interest of the following from the Bristol Herald-Courier: "Coal operators urge national prohibition for the duration of the war. They declare that we must do without booze or coal. There should be no question of doubt as to the nation's choice. The wartime prohibition measure which will be taken up by congress as soon as the manpower bill is disposed of should be passed and the law should become effective at an early day. The distilleries were closed some months ago. The breweries should be closed as soon as possible and the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited for the duration of the war."

The following extract from a recent issue indicates that the Dayton Herald is from Missouri: "They are told that there is more money in the United States now than at any time in the history of the country. Would be glad if some of it could be diverted and headed our way."

WORKMEN IN RUSSIA CLASH WITH BOLSHIEVIKI

Troops Set Fire to Number of Villages Near Moscow, Is Report.

London, Aug. 27.—Bolshevik troops have set fire to a number of villages near Moscow following labor meetings supporting the counter revolution, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow. Fighting between workmen and bolshevik troops are reported.

WALTER HAMPTON WILL BE BURIED THIS AFTERNOON

Funeral From Northside Presbyterian Church at 4, With Dr. Bachman Officiating.

The last rites over the body of Walter Hampton, square-elect of North Chattanooga, highly esteemed citizen and resident, who died early Monday morning, are being held at the Northside Presbyterian church Tuesday afternoon at 4. Mr. Hampton was an active member of this church and chairman of its board of trustees. Dr. O. E. Gardner, the pastor, is officiating. The body will be laid to rest in White Oak cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers are announced as J. P. Hoskins, F. H. Lewis, J. N. Schiesinger, John H. Cantrell, T. W. Standfield and A. F. Harlow.

The following are the active pallbearers: Sam A. Conner, W. C. Shelton, Fred Robinson, Sam A. Strauss, G. Russell Brown, A. M. Dickerson, Pope Shepherd and Dr. W. M. Bogart.

Mr. Hampton was born and reared in Chattanooga. He was a graduate of the University of Chattanooga and the University of Tennessee. He was loved by rich and poor for his genial disposition and splendid qualities. He was very modest and honest was his main characteristic. His deeds of mercy and kindness brought brightness and hope into many homes where misfortune had driven out the sunshine.

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